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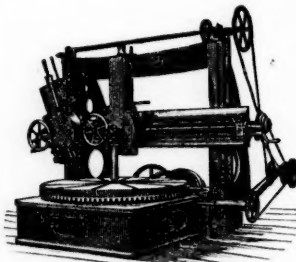
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THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY OCTOBER 30, 1886.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE President is having a very busy time in attending to all the calls on his presence as the chief-magistrate of the nation, in addition to the arrears of business which accumulated while he was in the Adirondacks. But it was not wise in him to accept the invitation to the Virginia State Fair at Richmond, as this lays him open to a charge of partiality if he decline invitations from the other thirty state fairs—more or less—which will think they have as good a claim on him as that of Virginia. The mistake promised to have serious consequences for him, as an ingenious plan had been devised to make the occasion a demonstration in behalf of the deceased "Confederacy." Miss Davis, a daughter of the "president" of that defunct concern, has been staying at Richmond. As she was born there during the war, the people take a not unnatural interest in her as a daughter of the State. But this has been advanced from a social to a political significance; and it was arranged that she and Mrs. Cleveland should unite in the reception to the public after the inauguration ceremonies of the fair. Luckily Mr. Cleveland learnt this part of the programme before he started, and decided to go without his wife. He knows more of the popular feeling throughout the country towards Mr. Jefferson Davis than do Gov. Lee and his friends, and he knew that it would be political suicide for him to permit Mrs. Cleveland to figure beside Miss Davis on such an occasion. Of course the chivalry are indignant at this "slight" upon the young lady, for which they have themselves to thank, as they had not the slightest right to make such an arrangement without consulting the President. And it is simply nonsense to pretend that the selection of Miss Davis had no political significance, but was due to her beauty and social attractiveness. Young ladies are not associated with the first lady of the republic on public occasions, because of such qualities. It was as the daughter of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the thankless and unrepentant rebel, that Miss Davis was put forward by the Governor of Virginia and his associates in this attempt at an affront to the country; and the whole American people will think the better of Mr. Cleveland for his declining to be a party to any such arrangement.

It is threatened that this act will serve to defeat Mr. Cleveland's renomination to the presidency. But is Mr. Cleveland a candidate? In his letter of acceptance in 1884 he wrote: "When we consider the patronage of this great office, the temptations to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with the zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political services, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for reelection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people." This implied pledge not to accept a reelection was not called forth by anything in the political situation, as no president has been renominated since 1872. It was alleged by Mr. Cleveland's admirers as a reason for making him the president at that election. And it certainly binds him morally not to use the tremendous agency which he so feelingly describes to secure his own renomination, if it does not also bind him to refuse a renomination however secured.

We hope the President will not explain away his declaration on this head as loosely as he has done his famous proclamation against office-holders taking a prominent part in politics. If we may trust a recent report of an interview, he has no objection to these persons taking part in conventions, if they do not become too

prominent—a very different thing from effective—in securing the result. And they may make speeches if they do not attack the administration. Against the rule as thus construed, Mr. Cleveland is said to have found only one offender thus far, an obscure official in Indiana, who is to be rebuked when the election is over! This is not unfairly to be taken as a representative fact in the history of Civil Service Reform as practised by this administration.

Mr. Ranney, of Massachusetts, whose defeat would gratify the Pan Electric section of this administration very much, has written a tart reply to a letter of inquiry sent him by Mr. George William Curtis as president of the Civil Service Reform League. He says he is in favor of repealing the law which fixes four years as the term of service for perhaps a majority of our civil servants, although he thinks its repeal would not avail much against an administration that wanted excuses for making a clean sweep. He might have illustrated this doubt by a reference to the clean sweep made of the officials in the Internal Revenue Bureau, whose commissions ran on indefinitely. Mr. Ranney would like to see reformers show their interest in purifying politics by taking a more active part in securing good nominations. He proceeds: "I would also like to see much less of this under breath, and more of open and decided condemnation of official improprieties and dereliction of duty on the part of those holding high office, even when it reflects upon and weakens an administration which is in especial favor for the time being. If Civil Service Reform is to be used only as a pretense for the sake of getting office at the hands of any party ready to confer it as a reward for desertion, or as an instrument to strengthen the machine and to build up a party which is in the main its worst enemy, and whose power is maintained by trampling on the popular will as expressed at the ballot-box, the cause will soon come to grief." All of which may be regarded as a foot-note to Mr. Curtis's speeches at the annual meetings of the League, in 1885 and 1886, and his superserviceable efforts for Mr. Cleveland's election through the machinery of the League, in 1884.

MR. CLEVELAND has made another notable mistake in giving the Colombian mission to Mr. Bennet F. Maury. This person was one of the many Southerners who found themselves in the military service of the nation at the outbreak of the rebellion. Some of these followed the example of General Scott, and fought for their country. Others like Gen. Lee, felt constrained by the act of their several States to resign their commission and take part in the war on the wrong side. Mr. Maury, however, did neither. He continued in the army, and used his position to obtain information which he transmitted to the enemy. In these practices he was detected, and he confessed his guilt by the hasty flight which just saved him from the penalty he had earned as a spy. He still is liable to suffer death for this offence against the articles of war, as this is covered by no amnesty or pardon for acts of rebellion merely. Yet Mr. Cleveland, in ignorance probably of the record he made in 1861, has selected him for one of the most honorable places in the diplomatic service. Should he persist in sending him to Bogota, it will be the right and duty of the Colombian government to refuse to receive him.

WE have faith in the good intentions of Mr. Sparks of the Land Office in the war he is waging upon the North-Pacific Railroad in the matter of the timber-lands along the sections of that road which have not been surveyed. We presume that as so many of his friends among the ex-Republicans are large stockholders in that road, he is not liable to be charged with acting on political motives. But it does seem to us that there are two sides to the question. By the just decision of Mr. Schurz, when Secre-

tary of the Interior, the road was declared entitled to the land grant for the part not finished before the collapse of 1873, but completed afterwards. We do not know that that decision is revocable; if it be, it certainly has not been revoked by any competent authority. And the road now claims the right to enter upon the sections of the grant covered by this decision, and to use or dispose of the timber on them, as is it may find to its interest. The Land Office resists it on the ground simply that those sections have not been surveyed, and that the road has nothing to go on but its "private" surveys. If the public surveys have not been extended to these lands and the company is thus kept out of its rights over them, whose fault is this? And if it be the fault of the Land Office, which has let years go by without taking this step, can the government of the United States profit by the neglect of its own agents to do their duty? No doubt the public survey would be better, but we presume that an American railroad will always employ surveyors who can determine what it owns and what it does not own. And in equity it is not allowable to apply to such a grant as this the rule intended to keep homesteaders off the unsurveyed part of the public domain.

It is evident from the reports to the Commissioner of Agriculture that a very serious state of things has arisen among the great cattle herds of the West, and that pleuro-pneumonia not only exists widely but threatens to spread. The disease appears to be focused among the cattle who are fed on distillery swill in and around Chicago. A diet of this kind cannot but tend to lower the vitality of the animals which are subjected to it, and make them fit to receive and propagate a disorder which may fasten itself upon any of them. And as the State of Illinois has made no provision to compensate the owners of infected cattle for the loss incurred by killing them, they show an anxiety to belittle the reports of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia, and to minimize the destruction of cattle who suffer from it. This is an extremely short-sighted policy, for if our foreign customers cannot obtain this guarantee as to the soundness of our herds, they will close their markets to both our cattle and our beef, and do it with perfect justice. And in view of the fact that our Eastern cities are fed so extensively with Western beef, it becomes the local boards of health everywhere to be upon their guard against the natural consequences of the recklessness and greed of these Western herdsmen.

ASSISTANT Secretary Fairchild has raised a difficult question once more by seizing as an indecent book an English translation of Boccaccio's "Decameron." The revised statutes provide for the seizure of indecent books and works of art, and for the forfeiture of everything else in the packet which contains them. The importers are aggrieved by this action, and complain that the book is no worse than many which are tolerated and ranked as classics. But they have concluded to acquiesce in the decision rather than incur the expense of contesting it. In this we think they are wise. The "Decameron" is a book of which its author was heartily ashamed in his maturer years, when he could no longer suppress it. It is in great part so vile that its own age visited it with censures. With the exception of one work in later Latin literature, no book so offensive had appeared in the world. In well expurgated editions it has a right to a permanent place in the world's literature, for no finer artist in the story-telling line than Boccaccio ever lived, and the unobjectionable among his *novellos* are in some cases beautiful and pathetic. From him Chaucer got his "Patient Griselda." But it would have been a gain to the human race, as Mr. Besant says of Rabelais's foul romance, if the book had been sunk in the depths of the sea before publication. And this was the opinion of both Petrarch and of Boccaccio in his later life. In this case the foulness of the book is aggravated by illustrations, which advertised its character to the custom-house authorities.

THE purchase of the Inman Line by the International Navigation Company furnishes a third refutation of the charge that

our navigation laws stand in the way of the acquisition of merchant steamships by American citizen lines. Three great lines of ocean steamers owned by Americans now sail the Atlantic under the flags of other nationalities,—the Guion, the Red Star and the Inman lines,—besides a fourth under the American flag and in American registry. And if our people think there is money in the carrying trade, they can buy out pretty much all the rest. For years past there has been little or no profit in them for the present owners of the great lines, not even excepting the Cunard. The Inman Line can be run with profit by its new owners only because it has been sold to them at a sacrifice. And there is no doubt that other lines could be had on terms equally favorable, if we wanted them. We have not gone into shipping simply because the rapid development of other industries has made it not worth our while as yet. It is quite possible that our surplus capital will soon seek employment in this direction.

Our Free Traders have talked so constantly of the obstacles to such investments presented by our registration laws, that it is not surprising to find *The Pall Mall Gazette* informing its readers that it is a change in those laws which has made this purchase possible. But the laws have not been and will not be changed. American registration and the American flag are still reserved for vessels of American build. The only disadvantage to the American owners is the liability of their steamers to be taken as war-transport by the country under whose flag they sail. But if we may judge from the way in which the Cunard Line planned to have its ships thus taken by the government when war was threatened last year, this is no monetary disadvantage to the owners.

IN New York by all accounts, both public and private, the interest in the coming election of a mayor transcends anything ever before seen in an "off year." The registration is but 40,000 short of what it was in 1884, when it exceeded anything ever known. The work of canvassing voters, holding meetings and forming campaign clubs, goes on with great vigor. The friends of Mr. Roosevelt are more confident of success with every day, and quite a number of well-known Democrats have declared their intention of voting for him. Some even of the most faithful of the Tammany people are disgusted with their candidate, whose famous interview with the British Minister to explain the resolution he had offended in the House with regard to Ireland, does not commend him to Irish Democrats. We still think Mr. Hewitt's chances are the best, but New York politics have many surprises, and Mr. Roosevelt has more than a fighting chance.

Evidently Mr. Hewitt's friends are not very confident of success, as they deprecate votes for Mr. Roosevelt as votes for Mr. George. If Mr. George can get anything like votes enough to be elected, he will not have left the Democrats voters enough to elect any one else. If there be any chance for him, the only safe course for Democrats who fear his theories is to unite with the Republicans in support of Mr. Roosevelt. We believe, however, that Mr. George will come out of the election a bad third, to his own astonishment and that of his enemies as well.

THE two Democratic candidates have been discussing the situation in a series of letters addressed to each other through the newspapers. Each of them is strong in attack and weak in defence. Mr. Hewitt makes some strong points against the proposal to take private property for public uses without compensation. Mr. George is equally strong upon the practice of converting public property to private uses, of which Mr. Hewitt's supporters have been guilty in times past, and will be guilty again, if they should carry the election. Mr. Hewitt's plea that the office of mayor is not one whose incumbent, even if he were Mr. George, could reform the abuses of the city government, shows that he has not appreciated duly the responsibilities of the place he is seeking. It is exactly for the reform of these abuses that the legislature has enlarged the power of the office and concentrated responsibility in the hands of the man who fills it, Mr. Roosevelt, who was a chief

means of effecting this reform, is ready to take the office with the amplest recognition of the responsibilities which attach to it.

Mr. George stoops at times in his letters to the sort of coarse personality from which his writings are not free. He sneers at Mr. Hewitt for living in a fine house and owning a place in the country. Mr. Hewitt scored a point when he retorted that the house was Peter Cooper's gift to his only daughter and her children, and that the country place had been bought out of her savings from the income her father gave her. If any name is entitled to the respect of the class for whom Mr. George professes to speak, it is that of the founder of the Cooper Institute.

MR. HEWITT pleads against Mr. George the cause of the man who owns his own house and the ground it stands on, and who has acquired by his labor the right for himself and his children to live rent free. He says with truth that such a man would be dragged back by Mr. George's proposal to a level from which he had extricated himself by hard labor. But it is quite pertinent to ask Mr. Hewitt how many of the 240,000 registered voters of the city are in this position! How far would their support go to elect him mayor? And what has the law done to facilitate the growth of such a class? Only two States of the Union, Pennsylvania and Maryland, have a ground-rent system in their cities, *i. e.*, place their city lands on the footing of the old English copyhold tenure, by which the unearned increment goes to the house owner and not to the owner of the land. Only Pennsylvania provides for the absolute extinction of the land owner's claim by purchase, as soon as the house owners can raise money enough to pay twenty years' purchase. In New York City lands are leased as in modern England, and the improvements of the tenant together with other unearned increments fall to the land owners when the lease expires. With us land is obtained for building on leases which can be terminated only by the tenant, and to his advantage. The New York plan has built up a system of house and land tenure which favors flimsy building, speculative transactions, and the like, while it discourages the natural ambition in people of moderate and humble circumstances to own their own homes. Mr. George's plan is a poor pretence in itself, but it is a very effective criticism of the laws under which New York has become the city of the very rich and the very poor,—the palaced rich and the homeless and houseless poor.

THE campaign in Massachusetts is definitely a battle of the ex-Republicans for Free Trade. The old war-horses of the Democracy have taken a back seat very generally, and their new proselytes are prosecuting the canvass with great vigor. Names identified in a hereditary way with the most decided and radical Republicanism are carried by their present possessors to Democratic rallies; and the faults and demerits of the Protective Tariff have become the theme of all their speeches. Even the great merits of this reform administration are subordinated to this. On the other hand the Republicans are welcoming the issue, and are pressing it home with vigor. Nor are the Massachusetts Republicans above asking for Irish votes on this ground. Even the staid *Advertiser*, which once scoffed at the idea of Irishmen caring for such a matter, now makes editorial appeals to Irish Democrats not to vote for British Free Trade. We now are not without hope that the Republicans of New York may waken up to the possibility of detaching the best class of Irish voters from the Democratic party by this kind of appeal.

THE triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church has adjourned after a much more peaceful and at the same time a much less eventful session than was expected. The proposal to alter the name was defeated a second time, when the revision of the Book of Common Prayer was under discussion. Nothing was done about Christian union. Nothing was done to make more effective the weak discipline of the least disciplinary body in American Christendom. Something, but much less than had been ex-

pected, was done to improve the Book of Common Prayer, by making its use more flexible and by restoring some of the alternative forms which were omitted by the American revisers of the Book. The present service was made up by lumping together several short services meant for use at different hours. The awkwardness of this proceeding was a good deal removed by the American revision; but now it is farther corrected by allowing the separation of parts from the rest for independent use at different morning hours. This is quite in the line of the ideas on which the "Book Annexed" was constructed, but the changes finally voted we understand to amount to much less than the authors of that plan desired. That they were made with great unanimity was due to the fact that those which involved party questions were laid aside for the present.

The attempt to alter the title of the book so as to divest it of the close connection it now sustains to one denomination of Protestant Christians, was voted down. But it is noteworthy that the convention of Congregationalists in session in the same city appointed a committee to report on the propriety of preparing and offering to the churches a form of worship somewhat like that of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For years past there has been a strong tendency towards a liturgical service among the Puritan and the Presbyterian Churches on both sides of the ocean; and a Presbyterian professor at Princeton has made the suggestion that Christian union in this country should select as its rallying-point the Book of Common Prayer. It probably was this suggestion which led to the proposal to change the title of the book.

THE trial of the Andover professors before the Board of Visitors of the Seminary has begun, but at this writing only technical points as to jurisdiction have been discussed. It is evident that the professors do not intend to make the transaction the "friendly trial" which Dr. Dexter of *The Congregationalist* suggests, as they have begun by disputing the jurisdiction of the matter. And it is within their right to appeal to the courts of the State on this point, if the decision should go against them. They have been so assailed by men like Dexter, that they have made up their minds to die fighting.

And we observe that the Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania found it worth while to pass a resolution condemning the notion of an extended probation for the heathen at their recent meeting. They would have been much more in the line of Calvinistic orthodoxy if they had denounced the notion that there is any such thing as probation for human beings since the first sin was committed. And it is notable that some dozen voted in the negative on the resolution, and also that the passage of it was urged on the ground that the standards of the Church "had not anticipated this new form of error."

We always have understood that church creeds and confessions were defended as protecting those who subscribed them from such unauthorized exactions as this resolution.

AN indirect effect of the discussion of the Andover teaching is seen in the unanimous resolution of the Universalists' National Convention to engage in the work of foreign missions. They must have seen that their failure to undertake any works in this field tends to discredit their doctrines, and everything that can be described—fairly or unfairly—as an approach to their doctrinal position. And we think it probable that this kind of activity, if they prosecute it with vigor, will tend to react wholesomely upon themselves. They have been by far too much an association for polemical purposes, and too little of a positively Christian church, as the late Dr. E. G. Brookes shows in his admirable book, "Our New Departure." In many—in probably the majority of cases—they did not organize a church at all, but only a society to listen to the sermons against orthodoxy, preached once or twice a month by an ill-supported ministry. And coming face to face with an unchristian world will help them to a more intense appreciation of the meaning of Christianity.

THE Convention of the Knights of Labor adjourned without taking action on any other important question than those we have noticed already, unless it was the virtual declaration of war upon the Cigar-Makers Union, by declaring any knight outside the association if he acted with the Union. This foreshadows a struggle between the Knights and the stiffer of the old trades' unions, which must result either in greatly strengthening it or in destroying it.

A resolution commending the Chicago anarchists to mercy was passed, but with a proviso that the convention had no sympathy with the theories and the methods of that party. They should have gone farther and stated on what ground they thought the sentence of the court should not be executed. As it stands it seems no more than that the convention, like almost any body of average Americans, can be got to petition for mercy to any one who is condemned to die, unless they are in some way excited about the crime for which he is to suffer. If it was that the talk of these men was a sort of loose braggadocio, which they never meant seriously, and that they did not expect any such outcome of their wild speeches as the murder of the policemen, then this might be alleged for any of them who knew nothing of the bomb-making. But do the knights think this was true of any of those who have been sentenced to be hung? If so, of which of them? And if of none of them, can their offence be set down as wild talk merely?

THE State of South Carolina, even in our time, makes its public documents as far as possible arguments for Free Trade. Its government has been applying the same principle in a local application. Some of the newspapers of the State, with lamentable indifference to the great principle, "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost!" urged the Government to call a meeting of the Legislature in order to extend state aid to Charleston. At once a bitter controversy arose, in which that grand maxim was so amply vindicated by the truly South Carolina papers, that the Governor decided against the step. One correspondent writes to a Georgia paper that the bitterness over the question was so great as to threaten "Civil war in the State," if the legislature had met and voted aid to the chief city whose woes appeal to the whole world for help and sympathy! As Free Trade has shown that social classes owe nothing to each other, and that no obligation to mutual aid extends beyond the family group, we may expect it to be equally logical in treating the several localities in a State. It is only through the spread of Protectionist notions that people have come to the idea that in some emergencies classes and sections must "pool their issues."

THE special agents sent to investigate the condition of the Philadelphia Post-Office have made a report which is a model of its kind. They credit Mr. Harrity with the best intentions, while they admit his inexperience in the business. But they find the real criminals in the matter to have been neither Mr. Harrity nor the green and illiterate men whom he put into the office. The sinners are first of all the old clerks and letter-carriers, who planned a break-down, in order to magnify their own importance and to force Mr. Harrity to retain them. The others are the Philadelphia public which threw an unusual amount of work upon the new force, just as it was getting under way.

MR. BLAINE made a speech at Pittsburg in which he contrasted the magnitude of our home commerce with that which is called commerce exclusively by many writers because it crosses the ocean. The former he estimated at between \$25,000,000,000 and \$30,000,000,000; the latter at about \$1,000,000,000, or about four per cent. as much. The first of these estimates is certainly below rather than above the truth, as the aggregate of small transactions greatly exceeds that of the large ones which our statisticians think alone worthy of their notice.

Parallel figures are furnished by Mr. Hay, of New Jersey, who shows that our total grain production is 2,682,000,000 bushels, and

our export only 303,840,000 bushels, or less than twelve per cent. of the whole. It is the home market of America that constitutes the most attractive spectacle to foreign manufacturers, because our financial policy has developed our national resources.

IN Ireland the Tories are trying to walk softly, as they see that they will hurt themselves by proceeding to extremities with the tenants. The landlords of the Southwest hailed the arrival of Gen. Buller on the supposition that he and his soldiers were to be at their beck and call whenever they chose to go about the work of evicting the people. But he has issued a circular announcing that he must be the judge of any particular case, as to whether it is a proper one for the employment of the troops. As every case of eviction is technically lawful, this must mean that he intends to discriminate between cases in which eviction is justifiable, and those in which it is not. And such a distinction is gratifying to the Nationalists rather than the landlords.

Another gain for the League is found in the refusal of the Irish Board of Works to proceed upon the assumption that lands in the West of Ireland are worth fifteen times the legal rent as fixed by the land courts. Some of the evicting landlords are anxious to borrow money of the Board for the improvement of their lands as large farms and the like. But the Board declines to treat these lands as worth anything like so much as the tenants have been asked to pay for land in the various schemes for buying the landlords out. The League always has denounced these schemes as demanding excessive prices; and the highest government authority on the subject now confirms its estimates.

Besides these two concessions to their claims, the Home Rulers are gratified to see their number in Parliament brought up again to eighty-six, by the decision which unseats Mr. Lewis in Londonderry, and gives the seat to Mr. McCarthy. With a nationalist sitting for each of the two foci of Ulster Protestantism—Belfast and Londonderry—it cannot be charged that Ulster has become irredeemably insensible to the patriotic impulses of which she once was the headquarters.

THE high politics of Europe centre around Egypt and Bulgaria, and the two questions are greatly involved with each other. France demands the evacuation of Egypt by the British garrison, and gives Russia her support in the Bulgarian matter because this demand has not been conceded. That French enterprise and capital should have made the Egyptian isthmus the world's highway, only to see an English garrison in control and apparently in permanent possession of the whole country, certainly is irritating. But if France had but listened to her own Bourse, and had given any moral support to the government of Arabi Pasha, she would not have found herself in this annoying and humiliating position. And if England had taken counsel with moral principle and international law rather than with Mr. Goschen and the stock exchange, she would not have overthrown the popular rulers of Egypt, and would not have found France and even Turkey allied with Russia for the overthrow of those Balkan nationalities which constitute the chief barrier to Muscovite ambitions.

The Bulgarian Sobranje was to meet on Wednesday for the election of a Prince, in spite of the protests of Russia and probably of Germany. Austria-Hungary still maintains its attitude of hostility toward a Russian occupation of the province; and the provisional government, undeterred by the substitution of Gen. Gourko for Gen. Kaulbars, holds to its purpose to restore order in Bulgaria on the basis of popular rather than Muscovite assent.

It is believed throughout Europe that the Czar Alexander III. recently shot one of his *aides-de-camp* with his own hands, in the belief that he was drawing a pistol on him. The officer was waiting for the Czar in an ante-room, and began hastily to button his uniform when his imperial master entered. It was this innocent action which the Czar mistook, and acted in mistaken self-defence. If the story be true, it shows that the perils of Alexan-

der's position have had the effect upon his mind which might have been expected. The mere isolation of members of the royal caste has tended to develop insanity in nearly every reigning house in Europe. The most of them become hardly responsible for their acts by the time they have passed life's meridian. This is especially true of the Romanoffs, none of whom have continued entirely sane to the end: and in the case of this latest one the ceaseless perils of his position probably have hastened the process of intellectual decay. To this we may perhaps trace much of the imperiousness which characterized his treatment of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, and which still characterizes his policy in that province. When men are exalted to such a height of power and responsibility, there should be some security that they will not lose their mental balance. But Ivan the Terrible and Paul II. were both "as mad as March hares," and the latter had to be put out of the way with the consent of his own children.

THE SEARCH FOR THE FREE TRADER.

TWENTY years ago we were told with great confidence that the protective policy was doomed, because it is a policy which only a despotic government could maintain. In a land like ours, where the people are impatient of every restraint upon their liberty, Free Trade would be found much more attractive and popular. At that time the policy had been in force for only five or six years. It now has been the policy of the nation for nearly the lifetime of a generation; and the chances of its early abolition are not of the brightest. The attractiveness of the word "free" has not proved so great to the American people as was hoped. Indeed the people have become much too well used to the abuse of the word for bad purposes, to regard it as a charm for every kind of evil. They have heard of free love, free fights, free thinking, and free rum, as well as of Free Trade, and they now are apt to judge the adjective by the noun it qualifies.

Stranger still, we find that the term has become so odious in a political sense, that the Free Traders themselves are running away from it. It is not of late that they began to call themselves Revenue Reformers, but it is now their desire to be known by that name alone, and to discard the name Free Trader. One Democratic newspaper assures its readers that neither Mr. Carlisle nor Mr. Morrison nor Mr. Hurd are Free Traders; and the Boston *Herald* objects to having that name applied to its friends. In order to escape the odium of this once glorified name, they try to affix some special sense to it, which will enable them to count themselves out of the number of Free Traders. One way is to deny that they are Free Traders, because they believe that the national government should not get rid of its Tariff on imports and its custom-houses, but should continue to derive the bulk of its revenue from that form of taxation. But England and Norway,—two typical Free Trade nations,—have not abolished their custom-houses, and they derive considerable revenue from duties on imports. It is true that Mr. Henry George and a few extremists like him desire the removal of all indirect taxes, and the substitution of a single tax on land. But a man may be a logical and consistent Free Trader without advocating anything of the sort.

In our comment on the Democratic platform of 1884 we defined Free Trade and Protection in terms which Prof. Sumner assented to as correct. We said that a protective tariff is one which so imposes duties upon imports as to divert a part of the national capital into a channel in which it would not flow in the absence of such legislation, while a free trade tariff would avoid this diversion of capital. It either would lay duties exclusively upon articles which neither were nor could be produced in the country, or if it taxed an article which was or could be produced at home, it laid a compensatory duty upon its home production. This is the policy aimed at by England. It taxes imports like tobacco, coffee and tea, which are not produced in England, and it compensates the duty on imported alcohol by an equal duty imposed upon alcohol produced at home. And in so far as the British tar-

iff is in accord with this principle, it is a free trade tariff, as is that of Norway thoroughly.

Both sides to this controversy, therefore, are in agreement as to the meaning of the term Free Trade. And it is in accordance with this agreement that any who take part in it must be classified. Are our Revenue Reformers not Free Traders in the truest sense? We do not say that they are ready at once to remove all protective duties which have been imposed to divert a part of the national capital into channels in which it otherwise would not flow. A good number of them have too nice a sense of justice to sacrifice the vested interests of capital and labor in that way. But we ask: Do they not agree with Prof. Sumner that it was highly foolish to lay duties which would have this effect? Are they not determined to resist every proposal to open any more such channels by extending protection to neglected industries? And is not their ideal of a tariff one whose effect upon trade would be simply *nil*.

This is their position, because on the theory of the effect of a protective duty, which they one and all put forward, they cannot take any other ground. They hold that a protective duty levies upon the people a tax of whose proceeds only a part is received by the government; that the rest goes into the pockets of the manufacturer and helps to enrich him at the expense of the community. And while holding this view, they, as honest men who do not wish to be accomplices in theft and extortion, must be Free Traders. They must welcome every "first firm step towards Free Trade"—as the Morrison bill was described by its friends,—as a step towards honesty.

We pay this compliment to their logical powers with some reluctance, for a more miserable instance of illogical reasoning than is involved in this tax theory we have not met with. That a country has no hold upon honesty among its own people, except by the access it has to its supplies offered by foreign producers; that in the face of free competition at home, the home producer can charge more than a fair profit; that protection keeps prices and profits from finding their level inside the nation—these are some of the unavoidable inferences from the theory Free Traders put forward as to the effects of a protective duty. If these be possibly true, then no science of Political Economy is possible.

PERPETUATING THE SLAVERY TRADITION.

PROBABLY it was the idea of Jefferson Davis that his daughter should represent at Richmond, upon a particular occasion, the continuance of the "Confederate" tradition; and perhaps it was not. The reasons for thinking affirmatively are too many, however, to let the incident be dismissed as of no importance. Like the proceedings, a few months ago, at Atlanta and Montgomery, this appeared as the index of a strenuous desire to perpetuate the political ideas of the slave system,—to interweave with the social structure of the new South those views which dominated the old South, and by commanding its united and vehement forces controlled the country, during a long and gloomy time.

It is a grave question whether the American people realize the presence of this strenuous desire and purpose. There are so many shallow thinkers and moral mollusks, inheritors of the old "dough-face" traits, that it has been esteemed in some Northern circles "smart," and even praiseworthy to cry down any one who entered his plea for the maintenance of the idea of Freedom in the full sense and measure in which that idea appeared to have triumphed at Appomattox. To any one, however, who respects the lessons of history, nothing could be plainer than the political immorality of submitting to the maintenance, much less to the advance, of that element in our public thought which took root in the institution of slavery, and which, apart from the tending and watering of the slavery leaders, from 1820 to 1860, would never have had a vigorous existence. It is not merely that the cost in blood and money of the restoration of freedom was so great, but that the error of slavery, and the crime of perpetuating its idea, were and

are so grossly discordant with the genius of the Republic. Not to denounce them, not to oppose them, not to crush them, is a delinquency alike shameful and dangerous.

It is not against the men "who wore the gray" that public opinion can justly be directed, now. The fighting men of the 'Confederacy' have been dealt with. That matter is past. Their uniforms are off, and they are now citizens, like others. But the perpetuation, for new use, of the idea which called them to arms—this it is that the country is bound to put its heel upon. Jefferson Davis, as it would seem, desires this perpetuation, and strives to secure it. There are political gamblers who rouse the old sectional feeling in the South as a wind to fill their sails. And there are classes of foolish people, bred in the old tradition, filled with the notions of the slavery era, who still long to reverse the verdict of 1865, and restore, as far as possible, the political status of 1860. These are the men whom the free Nation,—the New South as well as the North,—is bound to set aside.

To the true men of the Southern States, the appeal for this should be strong. No man can deny that an idea which draws the sword for its final argument must perish in defeat, as it would have lived in victory. No pride of opinion can withstand the application of this rude but compulsive logic. It is treason indeed to the men who fought for the "Confederacy" that whereas they decided to submit their idea to the trial by battle, there are men amongst them,—often, like Davis, not soldiers,—who want, now, to disregard that terrible decision, and ignore the awful and impressive results of the trial.

To what extent the honor of the Southern men will contribute to the stability of the national principles it is hard to say. The influence of old thought is strong amongst a conservative people. Let us hope for the best, and not cease to make a calm appeal. Let us ask the new South, continually, to put aside for itself the political tradition that was represented by Gen. Lee's sword when it was proffered in surrender. Let us not fail to remind them that to make their section "solid" is simply a new form of the old menace to the rest of the Union. Let us say to them, at all times, that we draw a line between the acts of those who fought for a division of the country twenty-five years ago, and those who desire to cherish the theories out of which that fighting grew. Let us say to them, too, at every juncture, that they are bound, in regard alike for their own honor and the republic's principles, to give a free and uncorrupted ballot to their own people, of whatever color. The suppression of the suffrage in one-third of the States is a crime which they should perceive and condemn none the less because those States are their own.

The time will come when the South will cease to exalt the Slavery idea, and will see the grossness of the political error into which that idea dragged the impassioned and earnest Southern men. It will see that slavery was perishable, not eternal,—that it reversed the generous principles which were and are native to the Southern mind. Southern men will lament, then, the triumph of the "Fire-eating" faction over their conservative forces—the downfall of those who loved the republic more than slavery—and they will be among the strongest and most vigorous in condemning every reactionary effort to renew the tradition of that melancholy triumph. They will see in Jefferson Davis a political leader who led them down to destruction, and they will sincerely lament the terrible mistake of permitting him to lead at all.

PROTECTION IN THE SOUTH.—IV.—ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 25.

FOR many years the Free Trade sentiment in Alabama has been very pronounced, and in most of the counties where iron furnaces and manufacturing industries are not located, that sentiment still prevails to a large degree. Five years ago Free Trade was openly advocated in Birmingham: at the present time there is no Republican newspaper published nearer this city than Chattanooga, but the Democratic papers of Birmingham are staunch advocates of a Protective Tariff. The reason of this is obvious. Within the past year not less than \$300,000 of northern capital has

been invested in iron-making in this city alone. Five large furnaces are being built at the present time. There is not a manufacturer in this city who is not in favor of a Protective Tariff. A large portion of the capital invested here in our furnaces is from the North, and although Birmingham claims to make iron cheaper than any other city in the country, if the Tariff were repealed it would end all future investments in iron plants.

As a result of protection, where we had but few furnaces in the Birmingham district less than five years ago, they are now springing up all around us. At Talladega, English capitalists have been investigating the ore beds near that place, and contemplate the erection of a large furnace. At Anniston the iron industry leads everything else. At Sheffield, there has been a wonderful growth in population, all of which may be attributed to the building of furnaces and other manufactories.

Although this section of the State is not a sugar-making section, yet a large majority of the people are in sympathy with the sugar makers of Louisiana, and believe they should be protected. In every manufacturing center the protection sentiment is growing, and of all the Southern States, the time is not far distant when Alabama will see that it is to her interest to support the protection principle, and there is no doubt about it that it will be one of the strongest protection States in the Union.

In Southern Alabama there is quite a Free Trade sentiment prevailing. This is caused largely by the absence of manufacturing institutions. Cotton is their principal product. The Democratic editors hold that iron can be made at less than \$10 per ton at Birmingham, that is about \$3 per ton less than it can be produced at any Northern furnace, and they claim that with Free Trade it would only be a question of time when Southern furnaces would obtain a monopoly of the iron business, and entirely destroy the iron interests of the North. They forget however that it costs from \$3.50 to \$4 per ton to lay Birmingham iron down in the great iron centers of the North, so that the cheapness of producing it here, with the freights added places our manufacturers about on a par with Northern furnace men.

Birmingham has made wonderful strides within the past three years. From a population of 12,000 in 1883, she has grown to be a place of 25,000 souls. This has been caused almost entirely by the development of our iron resources. It has led a majority of the people to think that, after all, the way to secure the investment of capital is to give protection to iron industries.

A new movement is now on foot which may be largely attributed to the protection idea. Heretofore Birmingham has been regarded as a great iron centre. In another year she will become one of the leading centres for the manufacture of steel in the south. A large tract of ore land known as the Cranberry Mines, in North Carolina, has been purchased by some of our capitalists, and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad is extending its line from that point to this city. The road will be finished to Rome, Ga., by the middle of next summer, and will be extended to Montgomery, Ala., via Birmingham, at once.

The furnace men of this city have done but little toward making what we call finished iron. The pig metal has been shipped all over the country. Now we have in operation several rolling mills, and the prospects are that in the near future, several more such mills will be built. It costs but little more to ship finished iron North than the pig metal, and wages being cheaper in the South, the profits would be correspondingly increased.

Your correspondent has observed closely the tendencies of the people in their views on the Tariff question. It is well known that twenty-five years ago nearly the whole South was in favor of Free Trade. Alabama was a Free Trade State. Now, wherever a manufacturing city has been planted, the protection sentiment immediately springs up. All around the manufacturing centres farm lands have increased in value rapidly on account of the demand for farm products. This has created a revolution among many of our farmers in favor of protection. From Birmingham, Anniston, Sheffield, Talladega and many other manufacturing points, a sentiment will go out which will make the northern section of the state strongly in favor of protection. In the cotton belt free trade notions still prevail to a large degree, but we have hopes that even there the good seed sown in our great manufacturing towns will effect a change in sentiment which will finally make Alabama a strong Tariff state.

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 23.

THE general sentiment here is yet beyond any doubt in favor of Free Trade, because practically all the commanding expression of what passes for public opinion on the subject is the Free Trade expression, the old doctrine of the old crowd. And it would seem at first sight simply absurd to say that protection had any immediate or early chance in Southern Alabama.

If public opinion in this community were divided along the line of the severest logic and of the greatest importance, on one

side would stand the men who appreciate the necessity of industrial improvement, and on the other side those who are really indifferent to it. There are no men who are professedly indifferent to industrial improvement. But if their ideas were analyzed, their creed would in effect be this: they are really afraid of the rise of manufactures, the coming of immigrants, the beginning of new industries. It is an instinctive fear they feel that the old fashions will then be bound to go. They feel that the doctrine of Free Trade is a preserver of these old fashions and ways, and of all the old system of thought upon which they rest; that under the dominance of this old system of thought there is not likely to be any sweeping away of old landmarks, or any satisfactorily rapid growth.

The men who are awake to the necessity of making money, with just as true an instinct, feel that these old fogies are in the way, and the more progressive men are fast coming to put themselves into direct opposition to the "old crowd" in every doctrine and in every line of activity. They are eager for every plan which will honorably add to the wealth of the country. The standing argument they bring for every project is—"We need capital, we need activity."

Of course Alabama has not had free trade any more than any other state, but the spirit that has controlled Alabama is the spirit of which free trade is born, a spirit that in effect discourages industrial development. And these new men are opposed to the whole old system of thought. This is the most radical and significant division of sentiment in Alabama. It has not taken definite practical form, but it crops out in all sorts of unexpected ways. For instance, the Democrat who was this year selected for Governor, Mr. Seay, is a much younger man than any of his competitors in the conventions, and the old war record did not rouse the old-time enthusiasm. This nomination was a concession to the newer element. Very largely unconsciously no doubt, but none the less significantly, the new element of the population is becoming protectionist in its feeling. And logically enough. The men of practical business habits and ambitions feel, even when they do not see clearly, the connection between protection and industrial prosperity.

Southern Alabama, therefore, though it is free trade in sentiment, except from the influence of the sugar growers, is so only by the power of a fading tradition. If the doctrine of protection were preached here, the ground is ripe for quick fruit. If the subject could really be presented as a living issue and not as a part of the general national platforms, there would be an incidental result of importance. It would be the best possible means of diverting politics from the traditional rut.

The situation may be summed up then by saying that this is a most excellent field for missionary work for any practical, wealth-producing doctrine or movements,—the doctrine of protection or any other. But the subject has never really been discussed in recent years in a way that has engaged the popular mind. The people are ignorant of all the economic questions of the time; but they are unconsciously evolving protectionism by their own experience.

THE HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.¹

THE historian of Astronomy during the nineteenth century has not mainly to record a remarkable advance along the old lines of research. The work of La Place, La Grange, Euler, and their associates of the latter part of last century, cleared up the field. Something has since been done in the way of simplifying their methods, and much in the way of applying these methods to the Lunar Theory and to the outer planets. But there have been no great developments in the field of Theoretical Astronomy. The intricate calculus based on the very simple law of gravitation had been carried almost to its utmost limits by the master minds of the French astronomers.

In the place of this most interesting of mathematics, the mathematics of Astronomy, has sprung up a new science. It deals with the same bodies as did La Place's *Mécanique Céleste*, but it treats exclusively of their physical aspects. It has asked the aid of the chemist and physician in their laboratories, and has freely borrowed of them their laws and implements of research. It has perfected telescopes of great power and accuracy, and armed them with spectroscopes, polariscopes and cameras, and it brings to light a host of interesting laws and facts of a character to be understood and relished by every intelligent man.

Grant's History of Physical Astronomy, published about 40 years ago, deals mainly with the old Astronomy. Written as it was by a man thoroughly appreciating his subject, it is every way worthy of the great men whose products it records. But while not itself mathematical, interest in it will be largely confined to

those who can follow the analyses, which up to its time were considered almost the only legitimate ends of Astronomy. It is out of print, and copies are rarely to be had. So far as it deals with the theories of the age in which it was written, it can well be spared. But the value of it as giving an appreciative history of great mental triumphs would make it worthy of a new edition.

The new Astronomy began with Sir William Herschel. This man, who in his own words "looked farther into space than ever human being did before him," and that through the agency of telescopes he made with his own hands, created a revolution in the science. It was the discovery of Uranus which made him so famous and brought him his pension from King George III. But this was only an incident in his work. The 2500 nebulae which he catalogued and described, his counting of the stars to learn the laws of their distribution, his discovery of binary systems, and his sweeps of the heavens which revealed one curiosity after another, affected strongly the public mind. They were undoubtedly legitimate fruits of arduous exertion and high order of intellect, and his deductions from them as to the nature and extent of the universe were at once scientific and popular. Here was work which could be done without abstruse mathematics, work which promised new discoveries continually, and which took you right down on the fiery surfaces of the sun and stars. The popular conception of Astronomy underwent a change. Hundreds of zealous observers went to work. Facts were accumulated. New implements of research sprang into use, and a succession of discoveries kept up the enthusiasm of the workers.

Naturally the sun was the main object of interest and investigation. Schwabe's "imperturbable telescope" confronted him on rising for 30 years, and established the fact of the eleven year period of his spots. Eclipses were zealously studied, and the phenomena of the chromosphere, at first seen only on such occasions, but later studied daily, did not wholly lose their enigmatic character. The spectroscope was invented in 1859, and its prolific results were felt here as in every domain of Astronomy. The corona was sketched, and when the camera came on the scene was photographed. The distance of the sun was more accurately determined, notwithstanding the rather disappointing results of the Transit of Venus. His amount of heat and light were measured, and his past and future were read by the light of an advanced knowledge of physics. Ingenious theories of his constitution, abandoned as soon as made, because new facts came into knowledge, followed each other swiftly.

Herschel added Uranus in 1781, and Leverrier and Adams gave Neptune to the system of the sun in 1846. The first of the minor planets was found the first day of the present century, and a continual succession of them came on till now they number about 260. New satellites were seen to many of the planets as telescopic power increased. The markings on Mars and Jupiter were carefully scanned and deductions drawn as to the state of being there and possible habitability. New comets came to hand, and their curious problems were studied. Their connection with meteors was proven by zealous watchers for radiant points and computers of orbits. Theories of planetary evolution, started by Kant and perfected by La Place, were zealously debated. The origin and maintenance of solar heat in the face of the immense continuous loss, was accounted for by contraction and by meteorites.

Parallel with this the stars, notwithstanding their distance, did not escape the ken of the telescopes and their attachments. Their distribution was counted in Herschel's and Struve's star-gauges. Their proper motion was detected and measured by micrometer and spectroscope; the latter instrument also classified them by the nature of their light. Photometers were invented to measure their brightness. The phenomena of new and variable stars were observed and some lame attempts made to explain them, and nebula were made to yield some of their secrets.

All this interesting history is told by the author, with vigor and accuracy. Whether one is inherently interested in Astronomy or not, he cannot fail to be interested in this book, for it tells of a very inspiring series of scientific triumphs in a very forcible and pleasing way. Perhaps better than a systematic dissertation on the subject, it gives a correct view of the present state of the science. The human element entering into the toils and disappointments and successes of the Astronomers will be worth more to many readers than the results achieved. It is a worthy successor to Grant's History, and the work is so well done that it will not need to be duplicated, only continued.

I. S.

TWO GREAT ENGLISH SAILORS.¹

REPRESENTING two distinct though not widely separated periods of English naval achievement, Raleigh and Blake are not unnaturally associated in the issue of a series of biographies. The one belonged to that company of explorers and discoverers

¹A POPULAR HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Agnes M. Clerke. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

¹RALEIGH. By Edmund Gosse.—ADMIRAL BLAKE. By David Hannay. ("English Worthies" series, edited by Andrew Lang.) New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1886.

who gave the Elizabethan age half its glory, dividing with Shakespeares and Spenser and Sidney the honors of their time; while the other stands in history at the head of that group of resolute sea fighters, who in the days of the Commonwealth made the English claims good against such champions as Van Tromp and De Ruyter. The enterprise of the English captains of the 16th century was, in fact, the first of the three great chapters in the history of England's supremacy of the seas, and the valor with which the commanders of the 17th maintained the ground which Raleigh, Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, and all that bold company had gained, was the vital and essential feature of the second chapter. To win the sea from the Spaniard was one step, to hold it against the Dutchman required a second and not inferior effort. And Blake, indeed, near as he stood to Raleigh in point of time, was closely related in the character of his service to that other conspicuous figure who typifies the third era of British seamanship. As Mr. Hannay says in this volume:

"When Campbell linked the name of Blake with Nelson's, he did more than consult the exigencies of his metre. The two are very fit to be named together, for as the one did the very utmost that could be done with the old sailing fleet, and can never have a rival, the other was the first of the modern admirals. The Elizabethan seamen had been brilliant privateers, discoverers, and adventurers, but they were rather armed traders who were driven to fight, than naval officers. Blake was the servant of the State as much as Anson or Rodney. He was the first man to command the English fleet when it became a great and ubiquitous force."

The picturesque, strange, deeply interesting, but always pathetic story of Raleigh's long life is retold by Mr. Gosse in a concise but satisfactory manner. He has availed himself of the elaborate biographical works relating to Raleigh, issued in 1863, by two careful investigators, Mr. E. Edwards and Mr. J. A. St. John, and for brevity's sake he has adopted a plan not used by any previous biographer. "The present sketch," he says, "is the first attempt which has been made to portray Raleigh's personal career, disengaged from the general history of the time." For many readers, unacquainted with the greater biographies, he purveys a long list of interesting details, relating to Raleigh and his personal surroundings. It is found that he was described in legal documents as "of the Court," so early as 1577, and Mr. Gosse dismisses the idea that he obtained his introduction to the Queen by the famous device of throwing his velvet cloak before her on the "plushy place," though he thinks the incident may easily have occurred, after his admission as a courtier. Describing him, we have these details: "His face had neither the ethereal beauty of Sidney's, nor the intellectual delicacy of Spenser's; it was cast in a rougher mould than theirs. The forehead, it is acknowledged, was too high for the proportion of the features, and for this reason perhaps is usually hidden in the portraits by a hat. We must think of Raleigh at this time [his thirtieth year] as a tall, somewhat bony man, about six feet high, with dark hair and a high color, a facial expression of great brightness and alertness, personable from the virile force of his figure, and illustrating these attractions by a splendid taste in dress. His clothes were at all times noticeably gorgeous; and to the end of his life he was commonly bedizened with precious stones to his very shoes. When he was arrested in 1603 he was carrying £4000 in jewels on his bosom, and when he was finally captured on August 10, 1618, his pockets were found full of the diamonds and jacinths which he had hastily removed from various parts of his person. To complete our picture of the vigorous and brilliant soldier-poet, we must add that he spoke to the end of his life with that strong Devonshire accent which was never displeasing to the ears of Elizabeth."

The complete catalogue of Raleigh's characteristics embraces more than this. It is easy enough to see him in his attitude of greatness as history has handed him down. But we can detect, too, that his courage at times rose,—or fell,—into swagger, and that he was not free from some measure of bombast, or an occasional use of humbug,—not to say prevarication. He was, in fact, conscious of his own powers, and vain of them, as was natural in an adventurer, a citizen of the world, one who felt himself competent and ready to write the history of mankind, or undertake the rearing of an empire; and it is plain that he was far more fit for the service of Elizabeth, who could understand and use him, than of such a poor creature as James, who could only see in him a dangerous and restless genius, worthy of the headman's axe. Blake, the later captain, was a very different man: a steadfast, earnest, taciturn Englishman, doing his "duty" in the best English fashion, a Puritan rather of habit of life, than of dogma, a soldier first, and then a ship commander, but never in the sense that men like Penn and Lawson were, a seaman. He served his country and his time with rare fidelity, and he died at the very summit of his career, contrasting thus with poor Raleigh, who played the game of life upon high stakes and died completely beaten.

REVIEWS.

LECTURES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW IN TIMES OF PEACE. By John Norton Pomeroy, author of "An Introduction to the Constitutional Law of the United States," "An Introduction to Municipal Law," etc. Edited by Theodore Salisbury Woolsey, Professor of International Law in the Yale Law School. Pp. xvi. and 481, Svo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price \$5.00 in legal calf.

THE late Prof. Pomeroy delivered these lectures in 1866 and 1867 to classes of students in the University of New York and that of California. They have not been brought down to date in the meantime, but they are published in the belief that their discussion of several important points has a permanent merit, which will entitle their author to a place among the "text-writers" on this very important subject. They cover only one of the four subdivisions into which the subject is properly divided, but that one is by far the most important of the four, as it covers the duties of nations at peace toward other nations and their subjects, whether at peace or at war. And, as Prof. Woolsey well says, the development of international law since 1867 has been chiefly in other departments of the subject. These lectures are much more up to time than would be a series on the laws of war which had been prepared at that date.

As might be expected, our author is very full on the points which were in controversy at the close of our civil war. The limitations of the series do not permit him to treat some of the most exciting of these, such as the course taken by Great Britain in the matter of the *Alabama* and other Confederate privateers. But it does embrace the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Great Britain as a belligerent at the opening of the war. On this point Prof. Pomeroy dissents from the position taken at the time by Mr. Lincoln's government, and by the American people generally. He holds that England acted on the right principle in that case, and took that course which was the best for our country and for the suppression of the rebellion. He criticises Mr. Dana's long note on the subject in his edition of Wheaton, assenting to much that is said, but finding evidence of a partisan spirit in some of the positions taken by Mr. Dana. He says "I am of the opinion that his well known and even openly avowed partisanship of the course of our government during the late rebellion has somewhat blinded his judgment." We think now, as we thought then, that the course taken by England in that matter was not injurious in substance, but quite unfriendly in manner, so that we feel ourselves more in agreement with our author than with Mr. Dana on this point. We agree with him that "Mr. Seward constantly weakened the forces of his argument, while pressing our claims against Great Britain for her violations of neutrality, by continuing to insist that she was wrong in proclaiming her purpose to assume a condition of neutrality." And it certainly is true that our government was forced to recognize the belligerent character of the Confederacy, not only virtually, but formally by the decision from the Supreme Bench on the seizure of neutral vessels for attempting to run the blockade. But it is to be remembered that Mr. Seward was a diplomatist, and that diplomacy does not consist merely in references to International Law. It has respect to the manner of an act, and the manner of England's recognition was hasty and offensive; it was meant to strengthen the cause of the South and it did so. It was hailed with rejoicing by every friend of secession, both North and South, whereas if it had been done after our minister had reached London, and after removing his objections by conference, its effects would have been nil.

On the question of repudiation of State debts Prof. Pomeroy takes high ground. While disproving the claim that we are bound to assume and pay the confederate debt under the general rule that a conqueror incurs the debts of the conquered country, he says: "Had the repudiating states of our own country been independent sovereignties, there can be no doubt that Great Britain would have had good cause for reprisals or war to compel the payment of debts owing to British subjects, which debts have been shamefully repudiated on the ground that the law authorizing their creation was unconstitutional. Although I have never seen the proposition advanced, I am of opinion that Great Britain might have enforced these claims against the United States government, although the loans were not made to the United States." This view can be vindicated only on grounds similar to those laid down by the Supreme Court in its decision of the Greenback case. It is that those who take the responsibility of setting up a national government must accept all the consequences involved in that act. They need not try to deprive that government of national powers and responsibilities, which are implied in the character of a nation, as the new government by its very nature acquires those powers. As well might a father give his consent to his son's marriage upon conditions which would deprive the son of many of the

natural and rightful prerogatives of a pater-familias. The consent carries those prerogatives with it, in spite of the restrictions. And to this the logic of events is forcing the American people in their dealing with the Constitution of 1787.

We can notice only a few of the many points of interest in this excellent book. Prof. Woolsey is right in claiming for it a breadth of view and symmetry of structure which are not usual in such treatises, and which recall the best German writers on such subjects, without reproducing their faults. On some points we should have liked to see an ampler discussion, as on that anomaly called extra-territorial jurisdiction, which is in many cases an iniquity forced upon weaker powers by the stronger without any real justification.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION. By W. H. Payne. Pp. 358. New York: Harper & Bros.

Prof. Payne takes for granted in the title of his book, what most people will think he should first have demonstrated, viz., that there is such a thing as the Science of Education. We shall be apt to pardon this seeming over-confidence, however, when we see what a good case he has made out in his attempt to prove that he is right in using the term, devoting to this purpose the first thirty pages of his book. At any rate, whether we agree with him or not, we shall certainly admit that if there is no such science, Prof. Payne has at least indicated in this work in a general way the means which must be adopted in order to create such a science.

It is refreshing in the midst of the general barrenness of ordinary works on the scientific or practical aspects of education to come across such a book as this, in which a thoughtful and scholarly man of much pedagogical experience incorporates the results of his thinking on some of the fundamental problems of education. There may be much in the actual conclusions to which the author comes with which we cannot agree, but no one can help feeling that the tone and spirit of the work leave little to be desired.

There are eighteen chapters in the book counting the appendix; and the following titles selected at random will give some idea of the scope of the topics discussed: "Is there a science of pedagogics?" "Lessons from the history of education." "The secularization of the school." "Teaching as a trade and as a profession." "Education as a university study." "The normal school problem." "The genesis of knowledge in the race." "Science of education values."

Among the most interesting passages in the work are those in which he reviews the educational theories of Mr. Herbert Spencer as laid down in his essays on Education and in other works. The criticism is of the destructive kind, and one cannot help feeling after reading what Prof. Payne says, that the great thinker has generalized in this field as in many others with an incomplete knowledge of the subject matter itself. The juggling with the words "nature" and "natural" which is characteristic of Mr. Spencer, not only in the educational but also in the politico-scientific field as well, is exposed, and the fallacies of the argument laid bare with an unsparing hand.

The analysis and summary of education values is a good specimen of the author's work at its best. It concerns, it is true, a very much debated topic, and Prof. Payne's discussion, so far from settling anything, will certainly start the discussion anew, and yet it is just the kind of work which must be done again and again until the truth shall emerge from all the conflict. It strikes us, for instance, that Prof. Payne goes too far on one side, as Mr. Spencer does on the other. The latter, for example, lays it down as a fundamental principle that that knowledge which is best for use is also best for discipline, since any other supposition would imply an enormous waste of energy which is quite foreign to nature in any other field of her activity. Prof. Payne in his eagerness to effectually dispose of this idea seems to imply that the value of a knowledge for use and for discipline are in inverse ratio to each other, which is certainly an exaggeration when laid down as a general rule by which to test the educational values of different branches of study.

Nor can we agree with our author in his view that physiological psychology will never be able to contribute anything of great value to the science of education. It may be so, but the author's argument is not at all sufficient to establish this. He says that the idea that we know but little of child mind is based on the idea that it is something quite different from the adult mind; for we certainly understand the latter well enough now to construct a science of education based on our present psychology. We might as well say, claims Prof. Payne, that we know nothing of infant digestion, after we are acquainted with adult digestion, as to say that at present we know nothing of child mind. His argument is of course sufficient against those who say that we know nothing whatever of child-mind: indeed he should need no argument to prove the falsity of such a statement; but it is not sufficient to

prove that we shall learn nothing new about child-mind by the methods of inductive study and physiology. It is true that for six thousand years or such a matter we have been making observations on the subject of infant and adult digestion. Our ancestors knew, nobody knows how many generations ago, that a baby three months old cannot digest mince pie, and that if fed upon such diet even for a short time would certainly die. But it was reserved for the science of this century to explain why the infant could not digest certain articles of food, and to discover from the facts ascertained in the investigation what particular combination of articles make the best artificial food, and thus to diminish infant mortality enormously compared with what it had been before.

We do not mean to say of course that exactly similar results are going to be achieved in the domain of mental phenomena by the study of physiology, but we do think that since mind, whatever may be its nature *per se*, is conditioned by the quality and surroundings of the instrument through which it works, it is not unreasonable to expect that the more thorough study of this instrument and its connections will open our eyes to multitudes of facts which will greatly modify our methods and possibly the sequence of training. In a word physiological psychology will modify in more ways than one the science of education.

The chapter on Education as a university study, taken in connection with the appendix, ought to be read by the members of the governing boards of our colleges, and college presidents and faculties throughout the country. No institution this side of the Mississippi valley has begun to do along this line anything like what the University of Michigan has done and is doing. The production of such a book as this, if there were no other visible result, would be an ample return for all the money which the university has expended in this direction. But the statistics show that more than six hundred students in the last eight years have taken the course there offered, and have gone out to teach in the schools of the country with all the added efficiency which comes from thoughtful and reflected work as compared with haphazard and empirical experimentation. * * *

IN BOHEMIA. By John Boyle O'Reilly. Boston: The Pilot Publishing Co. 1886.

No country is so honored, so beloved of its children as that debatable land—apparently located mid-way between actual life and castles in the air—which is called by its denizens Bohemia.

"I'd rather live in Bohemia than in any other land," writes Mr. O'Reilly, whose little book is before us: then after describing its delights he goes on to say, "I'd rather fail in Bohemia than win in another land," for it is a world where vulgar shams and sordid aims are cast aside as a useless garment, where beauty and truth are the objects of life, where all men's souls are thrilled by the ardent dreams of generous youth, and the only ambition which actuates men and women is to be "enrolled with the names that are writ in the book of gold." Doubtless there is some illusion in this, but it would be a pity to dispel the glamor which enchants this happy, hospitable, comforting region of Bohemia, where men may write poems and paint pictures which are not exactly chefs d'œuvre of literature and art, and hold at a discount the low aims and views of the outside world. But although the book bears the title of "In Bohemia," it treats in most part of actual life, of the work and the brotherhood of men. It is chiefly made up of "occasional" pieces, and shows little of the artistic and dramatic feeling which Mr. O'Reilly's admirers found in his "Songs from Southern Seas." Here then are two poems on Ireland, neither of which has any particular mention of Mr. Gladstone, although the author says:

"The night of thy grief is closing, and the sky in the east is red:
Thy children watch from the mountain-tops for the sun to kiss thy head."

There are memorial verses upon the death of Wendell Phillips, Gen. Grant and President Garfield, and a long and rather ambitious poem called "America," which was read at a meeting of the Army of the Potomac in 1881. In its way this is fairly good, although a little oratorical and forced in certain passages. It might have had a better chance of displaying fire and originality had it not been cast in that well-worn form of versification with which the "Essay on Man" has made us over-familiar. His treatment of the little lyrics, which actually give us a glimpse of real life and feeling, suits us better than his handling of longer subjects which must be presented in a distinctive way to have deep and fresh significance. What a man says simply and naturally about himself is likely to touch and interest others.

"I am tired of planning and toiling
In the crowded hives of men,
Heart-weary of building and spoiling,
And spoiling and building again,
And I long for the dear old river,

Where I dreamed my youth away;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day."

This suggests Bohemia, lotus-eating lands, where it is always afternoon, and properly belongs to the book. Here is another which strikes a chord of sympathy and feeling in the reader:

"Joys have three stages, Hoping, Having and Had:
The hands of Hope are empty and the heart of Having is sad;
For the joy we take in the taking dies; and the joy we Had is its ghost.
And which is better—the joy unknown or the joy we have clasped and lost?"

There is an abundance of sound manly feeling in the verses, and they are entirely devoid of any mock sentimentality. If they were more free from stereotyped forms, more lyrical; if they aimed invariably to express simple feelings in the simplest phrase, they would carry more force with them.

"KVINDESPOERGSMAALET." Tilsvar til Hr. pastor J. M. Faerden af Kitty L. Kielland. Pp. 40. Christiania, Norway: Albert Cammermeyer.

As everybody knows, the Woman Question, in one form or another, has invaded every corner of Europe. Mrs. Kielland, in this brochure, shows the shape it has taken in Norway. It is not her first but her second publication on the subject, and is in reply to the answer which her previous work called forth from a very conservative Lutheran pastor. She is by no means a radical in religious matters; she agrees as to the obligation which Christianity has conferred upon her sex more heartily than Mrs. Stanton in this country does; she wants no extension of woman's rights that would result in obscuring what is distinctive in womanhood. But she thinks the time has come for giving women every chance in education and the like for showing what is in them, and that the changed condition of things demands a reconsideration of the purely conventional limitations which hem in woman from many chances of earning her own living. And she does not mean to be deterred from this contention by isolated texts of the New Testament, such as that in which the Apostle requires women to be subject to their husbands. She reminds her clerical critic that mutual subjection of all the members of the Christian Church is equally enjoined by the Apostle. And she claims that Christianity, by its substitution of the law of love for that of force, involves a larger revolution in the relation of the sexes than has yet been accomplished inside Christendom. We do not observe that the question of woman suffrage is raised in this discussion.

On more than one point American opinion and experience are appealed to by Mrs. Kielland. Thus on page eighteen we find a reference to our good friend "Eduard H. Machille, president vid Swarthmore college i Delaware county," which will be duly recognized and rightly located, no doubt, in spite of some defects in orthography.

HOLIDAY BOOKS: THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

Scott's famous "Lay," a poem peculiarly suitable to spirited illustrations, has been selected by Messrs. Ticknor & Co. for a holiday book of 1886. It had been preceded in their series by "Marmion" and "The Lady of the Lake," but the present volume is larger in size, and more impressive. The art work is all very fine. The paper, made expressly for the book, we are told,—is a dead-finish, resembling old English hand-made, and has served the pressman very well in giving him the opportunity of bringing out soft and full the touches of the engraver. The illustrations number nearly one hundred, and present, of course, the striking figures and the landscapes of the poem. The frontispiece is a figure,—one of the less satisfactory pictures of the book, giving a decorative rather than illustrative impression,—"She gazed upon the inner court," and there are in the gallery Fair Margaret, the Knight of Deloraine, the Goblin Page, Dark Musgrave, and all the other characters of this chronicle of border warfare and love-making; while the landscapes include Newark's stately tower, Naworth Castle, Branksome Turrets, fair Melrose, Liddesdale, the Eildon hills, Yarrow's stream, dark Ruberslaw, Kelso Abbey, Carlisle's wall, Roslin Castle, and other localities in the legendary verse.

The cover of the book is emblazoned with the arms of the Duke of Buccleuch, to whom the

"Nine and twenty knights of fame"

who

"Hung their shields in Branksome Hall"

were kinsmen, according to the Minstrel. The whole work of preparing the book was done under the direction of Mr. A. V. S. Anthony, who, together with the Messrs. Andrew H. E. Sylvester, H. W. Lyouns, and G. E. Johnson, did the engraving, the drawings being by W. St. John Harper, F. T. Merrill, E. H. Garrett, F. Myrick, and L. S. Ipsen. Of all the illustrations, the head-and

tail-pieces and illustrated headings impress us among the best examples, though there are several landscapes and one or two figure pictures very good in all respects. It will no doubt prove a very popular art book.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

SEVERAL valuable additions to the Messrs. Cassell's National Library appear in the recent issues, among them three of Shakespeare's plays,—Hamlet, Macbeth and Merchant of Venice;—a second instalment of Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets, containing the lives of Dryden, Butler, Otway, Roscommon, Sprat, Dorset, Rochester, Denham; Bunyan's Grace Abounding; about a year of Pepys's Diary; and finally Sir Thomas Browne's Religio Medici, together with Sir Kenelm Digby's Observations upon it. The Shakespeare issues are intended to make up a complete edition finally, as Professor Morley assures his readers in the preliminary remarks to Hamlet, and the three numbers here noticed have much valuable editorial matter accompanying the text of the plays, though the amount of it seems to be determined principally by the room which it is necessary to fill up to complete the invariable 192 pages after the necessary space is allowed for the title piece. The didactic tone of many of the prefaces of this series is rather displeasing, and suggests that the editor is talking down to his audience more than the very solid selections of literature he presents would warrant. In spite of these drawbacks we have found his comments on Macbeth very well worth reading, while this issue is made still more valuable by reprinting that part of Holinshed's Chronicle from which Shakespeare drew his plot. This is worthy of being followed in other instances, as it comes as near as possible to giving the benefits of a library to those readers who would otherwise lack opportunities of throwing cross-lights on the line of their study.

No part of the wonderful West is more wonderful than Arizona, and Mr. Patrick Hamilton, Commissioner of Immigration, has done the State some service in the preparation of a convenient hand-book (published by him at the city of Phoenix) for intending settlers and investors. We look for enthusiasm, even for prejudice, in labors of this kind but, all the same, Mr. Hamilton abundantly proves his case. He gives a vivid idea of the illimitable resources of Arizona and, properly speaking, no words can be too warm or too hearty for such natural richness and such perfection of climate as may be found there. Mr. Hamilton first considers each county of the Territory in turn, narrating its chief natural features, sketching its towns, roads, traveling facilities, etc., and then gives general data regarding mining, agriculture, stock-raising, railroads, educational facilities, fruit growing, cost of living,—of everything in short which the immigrant is concerned in knowing. It is a very complete little work of its kind.

"The Silence of Dean Maitland," (D. Appleton & Co.) is a novel of merit. Maxwell Grey, the given name of the author, is understood to be a *nom de plume*, but such good work as this cannot long escape exact recognition. The "Silence" is in regard to a crime under suspicion of which an innocent man suffers for many years, and all the action surrounding this central idea is animated and, in the best sense, exciting. A fault is the excessive amount of detail and elaboration, yet the style is decidedly good and the story has plenty of movement. There will be a readiness among readers of this book to meet "Maxwell Grey" again.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE next volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which will get down as far as *sia*, will be out in a few weeks. One of the most important articles is Shakespeare, by the editor, with a bibliography supplied by Mr. H. R. Tedder. Mr. Matthew Arnold writes upon Sainte-Beuve, Mr. James Sime on Schiller, Mr. Rossetti on Shelley, Prof. Minto on Sir Walter Scott, Madame Villari on Savonarola, Mr. Saintsbury on Rousseau. Chief among the art articles is the "Rubens" of M. Hymans.

Mr. Lowell's "My Study Windows" will be the next volume in the English series known as the Camelot Classics.—Albert Wagner, late Commissioner of the Alabama Claims, has in press a volume descriptive of the humors of American settlers in London.—"On Honor's Roll," tales of heroism in the nineteenth century, is in the press of Frederick Warne & Co.—George W. Cable is compiling a series of "True Stories of Louisiana," based on papers left by a Creole writer, the late Comtesse Bossier.—Mr. Howell has prepared an autobiographic fragment for *The Youth's Companion*, recording his boyish experiences in a Western printing office.

John G. Whittier is arranging and collecting the letters and documents of historical interest which he has received and collected during a long life.—A history of the New York Draft Riot of 1863, with the title "The Volcano Under the City," is coming from the press of Fords, Howard & Hulbert.—Mr. Robert Black

is going to publish a history of Horse Racing in France. No such work at present exists, either in French or English.—J. W. Bouton announces the Memoirs of Mme. Blavatsky as in preparation. The book is edited by A. P. Sinnett, from material supplied by members of Mme. Blavatsky's family and her intimate friends.

Mr. Stockton's new novel, "The Hundredth Man," will make a feature of the boycott.—Edmund Robertson, member of Parliament for Dundee, is preparing a book on American Law as affecting British companies and investors.—The "Autobiographical chapter" which will be included in the Life of Darwin, by his son, is occupied mainly with the great naturalist's religious opinions. The book will be out before the close of this year.

The first edition of Inspector Byrnes' "Professional Criminals of America," Cassell & Co., has been exhausted by advance orders, and a second of 5000 copies is now on the press.—Von Huhn's account of the Bulgaria-Servia struggle of 1885 has been translated into English and will be published in London by Murray.—"A History of Old English Letter Foundries" is in press in London, and will be published in the first instance by subscription. It has great interest in connection with British typography.

We have made inquiries, says *The American Bookseller*, from some of our leading importers as to the class of English books most in demand. English novels, at least the ordinary miscellaneous English novel, will not sell in their original form at any price. Art works are always in good demand. English theology is not so much in request as it was a few years back. The classes which sell best are travels and biography of the last and present century. The older class of memoirs are also eagerly taken up by collectors, and there are signs of an increasing interest in anything relating to the First Napoleon. Such works as Freer's compilations, 19 vols., Pardoe's 8 vols., Jesse's 23 vols., Buckingham's George III., Lady Jackson's various works, and in Napoleoniciana, Bourrienne, De Genlis, D'Abrantès, and others, are sought for, often in vain. The demand for travels is, however, the most general and the most persistent. One of the great drawbacks to English books is the want of good indexes.

Lee & Shepard will issue another illustrated holiday book by Irene E. Jerome, this autumn, with the title "Nature's Hallelujah."—A new weekly journal is announced by Hodder & Stoughton, London, to be called *The British Weekly*; a journal of social and christian progress. As the title indicates it will combine the religious element with certain political features.—Under the title of "The Mermaid Series," Messrs. Vizetelly & Co. are to publish, in several monthly volumes, select plays of the old dramatists, under the editorship of Havelock Ellis. Among the earlier volumes will be Marlowe and Massinger. A comprehensive introduction will be furnished by Mr. Addington Symonds.

Under the title, "Ten Etchings," Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. will offer in folio examples of the etched work of Masse, Cazanov, Rhead, Gravesend, Jacomb-Hood, Ballou, L'Hermitte, Jacquemart, Steele, and Veyrassat; while "A Score of Etchings," containing work from the most celebrated English etchers, with critical and descriptive text by Roger Riordan, will appear in a second edition.

George Alfred Townsend's new story, "Katy of Catoctin," is ready in the press of Appletons. The scenes are laid in Pennsylvania and Virginia just before and during the Rebellion. The John Brown raid, the Booth conspiracy, and the curious life of the Pennsylvania Dutch are all made use of.—Mr. George Redway is about to issue a curious book—"Anima Astrologiae, or a Guide for Astrologers," edited by William Lilly, (1675), now first republished from the original edition, with notes and a preface by William E. Sergeant.

Miss Crabtree, better known as "Lotta," has followed Miss Davenport's example as a magazine writer. At the request of the editor of *Lippincott* Lotta will write for that magazine an article on "The Experiences of an Actress."—Mrs. Gwynne Bettany, whose novel "The House of Rimmon," was favorably received a year ago, has in the press of Ward, Lock & Co. a humorous book entitled "The Two Legacies."

"Prince Peerless," a fairy story, by Margaret Collier, illustrated by the English artist John Collier, the author's brother, will soon be published by Messrs. Scribner.—Liszt's "Memoirs," which his heirs are about to give to the world, are full of portrait sketches of people of his time. It is said the *maestro* has delineated with considerable vigor the faults and foibles of both his friends and his enemies, but that there is no scandal in the book.

Lee & Shepard have in preparation "The Monarch of Dreams," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. It marks a reversion from the current realism to the imaginative school of Hawthorne. It is based on study of the phenomena of dreaming.—The "History of Pre-Raphaelitism," upon which Mr. Harry Quilter, the English critic, is engaged, is a work of magnitude. It will include Holman Hunt's

essays and many unpublished letters, also autotype reproductions of interesting and characteristic works by members of the "Brotherhood."

H. M. Stephens's "History of the French Revolution," to which we made recent reference, is in the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It will be published next month, and will have an American preface.—Mrs. Jennie E. Croly, ("Jennie June") has resigned the editorship of *Demorest's Magazine*. She had held the position a long time.—"A Comtist Lover, and other studies" is the title of a new work by the anonymous author of "The New Godiva." In her new book it is said the author discloses her identity.

Congress having provided for the publication for sale of a small edition of the last issue of the Map of the United States prepared under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, copies of the same will be supplied by the Department of the Interior for \$1.50 each. This is a wall map 5½ x 6½ feet, and is the finest map of the kind ever issued by the Department. Copies are now ready for delivery, but only one copy, however, will be sold to any one person, firm or corporation.

ART NOTES.

ON Monday last, October 25th, the Schiller statue was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in Fairmount Park. The site is near the west front of Horticultural Hall, beside the sunken gardens. The monument was erected by the Canstatter Volksfest Verein, at a cost of \$12,000, and was by them formally presented to the city. President Godfrey Keebler made the presentation address, and the gift was accepted by E. Coppée Mitchell Esq., on behalf of the Park Commission. The work was designed and executed in Philadelphia. The statue was modeled by Henry Manger, and cast in bronze by Bureau Brothers.

The great event of the week was the inauguration of the statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. The grand pageant on land and water took place on Thursday October 28th, but the attendant ceremonies occupied the entire week. The receptions to the illustrious artist, the welcoming festivities to the distinguished representatives of our sister republic across the seas, the fraternization of the citizens of France with the citizens of America, the glorification of the tri-color and the stars-and-stripes, the singing of the Marseillaise Hymn and Hail Columbia, all these and many other incidental events filled the entire week with rejoicings which awakened unprecedented enthusiasm in the commercial metropolis of the country. The daily papers have given full accounts of these manifestations of international good will, and it is not necessary to tell the story again in these brief paragraphs. There is one probable result, however, of this visit of so many influential leaders of public opinion in France, and of the hearty kindness with which they have been received here, that may properly be referred to, the harsh feeling toward America and Americans which our artists have encountered, especially in Paris of late years, will be done away with. France has given America a great gift, worthy of "le grand Nation," and America, though arousing somewhat slowly to the importance of the occasion, has finally shown full and cordial appreciation of its significance and value. Hereafter America and France should be better friends than ever before.

The Salmagundi Club of New York will hold its Ninth annual exhibition of works in black and white at the American Art galleries from January 10th to the end of the month. All sorts of paintings and drawings in monochrome are admissible, and must be sent in not later than December 31st. Allen C. Redwood, No. 4 West 14 St., New York, is the Secretary.

Mr. George C. Lambdin has been painting roses in German-town all summer, but is now returned to his studio, where he has on his easel the portrait of a charming rose-bud of a girl. Mr. Lambdin has rare luck in getting beautiful girls to paint.

Mr. William T. Richards, whose name is always associated with the sea, has not been to the sea at all this year, but has been painting landscape at his farm in Chester County. Some of his recent work is in quite a new vein, and will be a genuine surprise to his admirers, when it is exhibited.

Mr. Stephen Parrish is working upon a very large etching, one of the largest ever made in the country. It will be called "A Midsummer Twilight," and represents a flat plain near the sea with a fresh water pond in the middle distance, around which stand and lie a flock of sheep. It is a very beautiful subject, and will be his most important work.

The St. George Society of this city has an original portrait of Queen Victoria at the age of 19, painted for the society by Thomas Sully, who visited England in 1837-38 to procure the required sittings. The picture represents her majesty as a very beautiful young woman, habited in white satin and wearing the order of the garter, and was pronounced at the time to be a faithful like-

ness. At the request of Mr. John Sartain the society has consented to lend this important work to the American Exhibition in London, and it will constitute a feature of interest, especially to the English people, of the Department of Fine Arts, of which Mr. Sartain has charge. Special precautions will be taken to insure the safety of this valued portrait, though, indeed, except for the risks of ocean transit, the works of art in the exhibition will be less exposed to damage or deterioration than many of them are at home.

Mr. C. Wood Perry, of New York, is painting a large picture of Glass-Blowers at Work at Ellenville in the Catskill Mountains. There will be a large number of figures, and the subject presents fine opportunities for picturesque effects.

The ninth series of Promenade Concerts by the Germania Orchestra at the Academy of Fine Arts, will be inaugurated on Thursday afternoon, November 4th. It will be remembered these concerts are given weekly during the winter and are, in a sense, free, as no additional charge is made for admission to the Academy on concert days. Arrangements are now being made by the Directors of the Academy, to give occasionally, say once in each month, an unusually attractive and important programme, illustrating the greatest works of the greatest masters. For this purpose a larger orchestral force will be engaged and the rehearsals will be correspondingly elaborated. It is to be hoped that the earnest effort made to provide music of a better character than the ordinary popular concert, will be appreciated by the public.

A unique memorial and one of an impressive character has been designed to perpetuate the name of Harry Gove Kimball, a young student of the Academy school, who died abroad about a year ago, after giving promise of high attainment. His father, Colonel W. G. C. Kimball, of Concord, N. H., has established a gallery of painting and sculpture, and proposes to devote a considerable sum annually, beside the requisite time and attention, to the formation of a collection of representative work. The collection is for the benefit of Concord art students, and is to be left in trust for their use, as a monument to the memory of the deceased artist. Harry Kimball was much beloved by his fellows, and his early death was a loss to American art.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE August number of the *Alpine Journal* contains a statement of the results obtained by Dr. Marcet from many experiments on breathing while climbing at high altitudes. He first shows by experiments at ordinary altitudes and in a state of rest that some persons make much better use than others of the air they inhale, inasmuch as their exhalation is very rich in carbonic acid: this may be expressed by measuring the volume (at sea-level pressure and freezing temperature) of air inhaled to produce one gram weight of carbonic acid. Dr. Marcet himself had to breathe 15.5 litres of air, while two younger men needed only 13.7 and 10.8 litres respectively: latter had a remarkable power of keeping his breath under water, and was little troubled in mountain ascents. Further experiments, conducted at various altitudes up to 14,600 feet, show that, as a person ascends, he breathes fifteen to twenty-five per cent less air (reduced, as above, to standard pressure and temperature) to produce a given weight of carbonic acid: the action of air on the blood in the lungs seems, therefore, to be facilitated with decreasing density. It is evident that this will materially diminish the quickness of breathing that would otherwise be required in rarefied air.

Dr. Salmon, the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has been examining the Chicago stock-yards with a view to discovering how far pleuro-pneumonia has been allowed to spread in that city, and makes a rather alarming report to the Bureau. He visited several slaughter-yards, and detected unmistakable evidences of the disease among the carcasses of animals that had been slaughtered for the market, though their owners protested that they were entirely free from any signs of the contagion. The cattle in question had been fed on the refuse from distilleries, and the owners on being pressed admitted that for some two years back they had noticed symptoms of lung troubles among the cattle, which they had attributed to certain chemicals used in the distillery, but they declared that they had not suspected the trouble to be pleuro-pneumonia. The doctor also examined several suburban herds, and found the disease widely spread, very largely, he believes, from the practice of inoculating, which serves often to save the loss of particular herds at the expense of spreading the contagion. The roadside grazing lots and open pastures of the district, he says, are in all probability widely infected, and heroic measures will be necessary if the disease is to be prevented from spreading to other parts of the country.

The immense electric light which the United States government has for the past two years maintained at Hell-Gate as a help

to navigation is to be shortly discontinued, as from the answers received from the captains of the various steamers who pass by it, it seems that it does more harm than good. The light is of 50,000 candle-power, and is probably the most powerful one in the world. It is raised 250 feet from the ground on an iron pole, and makes a light almost like daylight over the whole region of the dangerous reefs. Last summer, however, a tow-boat company petitioned the light-house board for its discontinuance, and the board then proceeded to address circular letters to the captains or owners of the steamers concerned asking their opinion. A few of the captains, mostly those whose boats plied entirely in the circle of the light, approved it; but all the captains of the through sound Steamers and others of more extensive routes complained that although it was a great help while navigating within the circle, its brilliancy was so dazzling that it made it almost impossible to see when the boat had passed the area of illumination. For this reason the board has decided to discontinue it at some early date not yet assigned.

One of the first results of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway north of Lake Superior, says the *Montreal Gazette*, is the discovery of a deposit of copper ore of great extent and richness. This deposit, which is now believed by those who have examined it to be the largest in the world, is situated south of Sudbury, on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. No time has been lost in working this mine. Nine thousand tons of the ore have already been taken out, and are ready for shipment by rail to New York. The ore is of uncommon richness. The best taken from the Calumet and Hecla mine in North Michigan, whose stock brings a very high price in the market, yields but four per cent. of pure copper, while that taken from the New Sudbury deposit yields from sixteen to twenty per cent. An evidence of the importance attached by men high in office and of the highest intelligence to the discovery of this great copper lode is that no sooner did the intelligence reach the seat of government than Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. Thomas White set out for Sudbury to see it for themselves.

Captain Baker, of the British steamship *Red Sea*, bound from Liverpool to New Orleans, has reported to the United States Hydrographic Office that on September 19th, when some miles north of the Azores (exact position not given), he experienced what he considers an earthquake shock, on account of its suddenness, force, and after-effects. The first warning of a meteorological change was noticed in the dropping of the barometer for a tenth or more, and the freshening of the breeze, though veering. This was suddenly followed by a shock, sudden and powerful, causing the vessel to be thrown on her beam ends. She quickly righted, and was headed on just in time to meet the immense sea which suddenly rushed towards the port bow. She rode it gallantly, throwing her propeller far out of the water, shaking the coal on deck (for the donkey engine) all over, and causing the boats to strain their davits severely. No damage was sustained, but the captain doubts if any heavily laden vessel could have ridden the sea as his vessel did, she being in ballast only.

The United States Steamer *Essex* has recently finished making a line of soundings on a trip from New York to Gibraltar by order of the Navy Department. One of the special objects in view in making the soundings was to discover two reported rocks in the middle of the Atlantic which appear on various charts, Zaragosa Rock, which is given as in latitude 40° 27' north, longitude 36° 34' west, and Gough Rock, in latitude 40° 28' north, longitude 30° west. The soundings in the neighborhood of the position assigned Zaragosa Rock showed a depth of 2600 fathoms, with no signs of an ascent which might culminate in a rock appearing above the surface. In the vicinity of Gough Rock as reported the bottom was more variable and the sea shallower, but no depth of less than 600 fathoms was obtained, and no trace of the Rock observed. The conclusion has therefore been reached that both of the rocks are mythical. The soundings were made with a dredging apparatus attached to the sinker which at each cast brought up specimens of the earth, water and animal or vegetable life from the bottom. Numerous specimens of the microscopic foraminifera described by Sir Wyville Thomson in his book, "The Depths of the Sea" were obtained, but no new forms were discovered.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.¹

LET us be just to the old French aristocracy, if we can. People of the present *bourgeoisie*, who have preserved in their families some tradition of the way in which the nobles treated them in times past, have told me that they were affable in return for the deference paid to them, and that there existed in those days a very much easier intercourse between classes than we see at the present day. This is likely to be true, as the noble might repay in condescension the submissiveness of his inferiors, and when they

¹From a paper "French and English," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November.

became less submissive he would naturally be less condescending; but however affable it may have been, I cannot learn that the noblesse ever did anything to improve the condition of the people. The people have improved their condition wonderfully and immensely, but it has been entirely by their own efforts. To say that the aristocracy were steeped in the basest pleasures is a coarse exaggeration. We cannot, I think, call hunting a *base* pleasure. The worst that can be said of it is that it is indifferent to animal suffering and a survival from a lower condition of humanity; the best that can be said of it is that it is a corrective of indolence and sloth. Well, hunting was the great occupation of the country nobility, the privilege and the pleasure of their caste. The other pleasure, that finally ruined and overthrew them, was an extreme delight in society, in conversation, a passion for being with crowds of elegant people in drawing-rooms, with an incapacity for solitude and work. The nobility had in time of peace these three occupations, hunting, talking, and going to mass. In the morning they heard mass in the chapel of the *château*, during the day they hunted, and in the evening they dressed splendidly and talked with charming ladies in the most stately saloons. Out of the hunting season they must sometimes have known the miseries of *ennui*; but they had games and garden parties, and the daily duty of amusing those amiable ladies. At a moment's notice they were ready to quit this pleasant life for the hardships of war, and many a fine gentleman lay in his lace and periwig on the battlefields of Flanders or the Rhine, not to speak of the great internal conflicts that La Rochefoucauld narrates, and that we now have so much difficulty in understanding. Many of them were vicious enough, no doubt; they were fond of pleasure, they were not industrious, and yet we have no evidence that the race had enervated itself by vice. On the contrary, all the evidence shows us a race that enjoyed life with infinite zest and energy, lively and active in the extreme, but living only according to the ideas of a caste, and careless of the suffering multitude by whose toils the caste-life was made possible. The simple fact that the nobles were so ready to travel, in those days when traveling was so full of discomfort and hardship, is excellent evidence in favor of their real energy. It has always seemed to me that no scene so perfectly depicts the old aristocratic life in France as the mass on St. Hubert's day, when the lords and ladies attended in hunting costumes, and the hounds were assembled, and the doors were left open that they might be distant participants in the ceremony. There you have all the interests of lordly life together except war,—the morning mass, the presence of fair ladies in hunting costumes, the dogs and horses ready outside, and the sylvan glades so near.

The life of the great *châteaux* was repeated in the royal palaces, and the king drew the nobles round him by offering them exactly the same pleasures that they pursued at home, but on an incomparably grander scale, and with the additional magic of the royal style and state. Prepared by all their habits to accept the courtly life, they fell readily into the snare, and were detached more completely than ever from all sympathy with the common people.

The number of English noblemen who have been loved and trusted by the people would surprise a democrat in France. Where are the French noblemen who have been so loved and trusted? Where are the French equivalents for Lord Hartington and Lord Spencer? What Frenchman has filled anything like the position of Earl Russell? Even amongst conservatives, where is the French conservative grandee who has enjoyed half the popular respect that surrounded Edward, Earl of Derby? The heir to a great dukedom can go down to the English manufacturing towns and speak to the people in as plain and straightforward a manner as if he were one of themselves; he can make them feel that he has not been spoiled by the luxuries of Chatsworth and Hardwicke Hall, but is still a cool and steady English man of business, with a powerful reserve of genuine English independence in his nature. Notwithstanding all the pride and all the frigidity that are attributed by foreigners to the English character; notwithstanding all the vastness of the gulf which, according to the English themselves, is placed in their country between class and class, it is undeniable that some representatives of the upper classes in England know how to cast a bridge over that gulf, and are able to establish a community of sentiment between themselves and their electors, and a common understanding even as to the details of legislation, that are unknown between the French aristocrats and the provincial urban democracies. I leave Paris out of the question, as there it is useless for any one with aristocratic sentiments to ask for the suffrages of the people.

And yet, in spite of its incapacity for leadership in a democratic age, I think the French aristocracy has, on one or two points, preserved more of the purely aristocratic (as distinguished from the plutocratic) sentiment than the British. To become poor, even moderately poor, in England is to lose caste; to become rich is to acquire caste; and this is the sign that the aristocratic sentiment about ancestry has given place to the plutocratic sentiment about wealth. Those who really belong to the French noblesse are in no danger of losing their birthright of aristocratic consideration for any degree of poverty that does not make a decent appearance impossible, and that does not compel them to engage in some money-earning occupation. The gentry and their descendants have no prejudice against decent aristocratic poverty, but they have the genuine old aristocratic prejudice against work. They despise all wealth that is not inherited, and value only the results of the labors of the dead. Even literature and the fine arts become degrading as soon as they are lucrative, a sentiment quite opposed to the general modern opinion in France. All the forms of trade are despicable for aristocrats, and when they hear of a family that has been in trade they say, with an air of genteel ignorance about the nature of the business, "Ils ont vendu quelque chose."

MR. SHERMAN ON THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.¹

I SAID in my opening that there was another great fact which dominates American politics, and from which you and I and all patriotic men shrink with instinctive aversion. Yet it is one that we can not escape, but is the nightmare that haunts every true lover of his country. It is no longer a

¹Extract from the address of Senator Sherman, at Philadelphia, October 27.

matter of reasonable dispute that all the states where slavery once existed are now held in the Democratic party as the Solid South, and that in these states, wherever their votes would control the result, the freedmen, furnishing now more than a million and a quarter of legal voters, are deprived of their constitutional rights. By the Constitution, as amended, political power is based upon the relative number of inhabitants in each state, and about 6,000,000 of people of the African race living in the former slave states are awarded for representation in Congress about forty members and in the Electoral College a greater number, counting their proportion of senatorial representation. And yet these people, who never their votes are in the majority, are substantially denied the right of suffrage, and the political power assigned to them is counted to swell the political power of the men who deprive them of their rights. The colored people are in a majority in several states and in more than thirty congressional districts, and there is a moral certainty that if they were allowed to vote it would be for Republican electors and members of Congress. Great numbers of white men who would gladly sustain them in their right to vote the Republican ticket and support the Republican policy are thus placed in the minority in all those states, and are for that reason in many places by public opinion ostracized as scoundrels and outcasts. All this has been brought about by a series of measures involving crimes and violence, including murder and frauds of every grade and name from the meanest and lowest forgery and perjury.

Now this is a grave and alarming fact, clearly proved by public documents, and which is scarcely controverted or denied, but in many of the papers of the South, and, perhaps, by general public opinion, it is defended and justified. More than this, the governing classes are appealed to to cling to the Democratic party without division on other questions, merely to hold and maintain this enormous power. In the pending elections in the cotton states South of Tennessee and North Carolina the voice of opposition is as silent as the grave, though in each of them there are thousands of white Republicans, and the colored people, composing nearly half the population, are known to be Republican. They know by sad experience it is useless to vote, for their vote will be suppressed or falsified. In the great state of Georgia there is but one ticket. In Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana it is as useless for the majority to vote or attempt to vote, as in Russia. The members from those states will be solidly Democratic and as solidly against Protection, except as to sugar and rice. While many of the districts are as deeply interested in a Protective tariff as Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, their members will vote solidly against your interests, and your laborers will be compelled to compete with men who can not vote and have no voice or choice in their wages or condition. Thus an open, palpable breach of the Constitution, the deprivation of 6,000,000 of human beings of their constitutional rights, is made the fulcrum of a political power called the Democratic party, which only needs a few votes in the North to consummate the most infamous crime against free institutions that ever existed in this country, and the only question now put to us in many forms is, "What are you going to do about it?"

My first answer is that I think we ought to appeal in the most earnest manner over and over again to our fellow citizens in the South to break up this infamous solidity, by fraud and violence, of political power. If they can overthrow the rights of free citizens in the South by such means the evil may be imitated in other sections. Already the methods adopted in the South have been attempted in the State of Ohio, and also in other States, but they have been met as they deserved with firm and determined resistance and defeat.

The South are as deeply interested as you are in the industrial policy to which I have reference. They begin to feel the benefits of Protection. There has been since the close of the war an earnest desire on the part of the Northern people to fraternize with them, and a just and liberal feeling has been manifested to encourage and assist them. There are many hopeful signs now that the South is not deaf to this appeal, but the strong prejudice of caste, the influence of slavery, but, more than all, the interest of the Democratic party, have held the South solid in two elections for President of the United States and substantially so for several Congresses.

Another appeal, and a constant one, should be made to our Democratic fellow-citizens in the North. The Solid South is not enough without the aid of three or four Northern States. The great State of New York, and especially the great city of New York, busy with its immense affairs, corrupted by local politics, unwilling to listen to the cry of distress far away, and preferring the profits of trade to human rights, has thus far lent its political power to the Solid South to place and keep the Democratic party in power. I believe a firm, bold discussion of this question pending the election of members of Congress and before the people two years hence will bring such a change of opinion that we will find a remedy for this wrong.

DRIFT.

"It is a favorite theory in some quarters," writes a *Tribune* correspondent, "that the old families of New England are dying out. Mr. W. W. Johnson in his book records ten generations of descendants of Thomas Clark, the pilot and pilgrim, comprising 2,269 individuals; of whom some of the best known that are still living are: Alvan Clark, of Cambridge, Mass., astronomer and telescope maker; the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston; Thomas C. Clark, civil engineer, of New York; the Hon. John D. Long, governor of Massachusetts for three terms; the Hon. Robert M. Morse, of Boston, and Samuel F. Clark, professor of natural history in Williams College."

—The death of Earl Aylesbury (England), elevates Lord Savernake to the position of an aristocrat. He is an eccentric fellow, and has been a notorious frequenter of music halls and the betting ring—a cross between a professional pugilist and a betting bout. He dresses like a costermonger. Some years ago he married Polly Tester, a ballet girl at the Gaiety, London, and was long since ostracized from the aristocratic circle. He now becomes the patron of eleven livings and comes into an estate worth \$1,950,000 per year. The estate is, however, burdened with four jointures, there being no less than four living Marchionesses of Aylesbury.

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Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

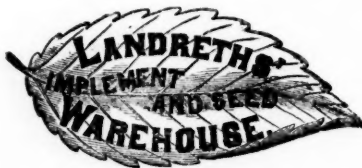
R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
EDWARD W. CLARK,
GEORGE F. TYLER,
HENRY C. GIBSON,
THOMAS MCKEAN,

WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
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EDWARD T. STEEL,
THOMAS DRAKE,
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Office, 2020 Chestnut St.

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Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall,

Actuary, William P. Huston.

Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.

Solicitor, Effingham B. Morris.

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Office in Company's Building,

308 & 310 Walnut St., Phila.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance and
all other claims, . . . 1,070,003 99
Surplus over all liabilities, . 528,957 89

TOTAL ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1886,
\$2,220,371.13.

DIRECTORS:

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JOHN WELSH,
JOHN T. LEWIS,
ISRAEL MORRIS,

WILLIAM W. PAUL,
P. S. HUTCHINSON,
ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
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